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# TWISTED FIRST HOMOLOGY GROUP OF THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A FREE GROUP (Perspectives of Hyperbolic Spaces II)

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# TWISTED FIRST HOMOLOGY GROUP OF THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A FREE GROUP

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**Abstract:** The automorphism group  $\text{Aut } F_n$  and the outer automorphism group  $\text{Out } F_n$  of a free group  $F_n$  of rank  $n$  act on the abelianized group  $H$  of  $F_n$  and the dual group  $H^*$  of  $H$ . The twisted first homology groups of  $\text{Aut } F_n$  and  $\text{Out } F_n$  with coefficients in  $H$  and  $H^*$  are calculated.

**Keywords:** automorphism group of a free group, mapping class group, Magnus representation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $F_n$  be a free group of rank  $n$  and  $\text{Aut } F_n$  the automorphism group of  $F_n$ . There are remarkable results of the homology groups of  $\text{Aut } F_n$  with trivial coefficients. For example, Gersten [2] showed  $H_2(\text{Aut } F_n, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  for  $n \geq 5$  and Hatcher and Vogtmann [3] showed  $H_i(\text{Aut } F_n, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$  for  $n \geq 1$  and  $1 \leq i \leq 6$ , except for  $H_4(\text{Aut } F_4, \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$ . However, there are very few computations of twisted homology groups of  $\text{Aut } F_n$ .

Fix a free basis  $Y$  of  $F_n$ . Since the abelianized group  $H$  of  $F_n$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ , abelianization induces a homomorphism  $\varphi : \text{Aut } F_n \rightarrow \text{Aut } H = GL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ . The map  $\varphi$  induces the action of  $\text{Aut } F_n$  on  $H$ , and hence the dual group  $H^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(H, \mathbb{Z})$  of  $H$ . We denote by  $\text{Out } F_n$  the outer automorphism group of  $F_n$ . Since  $\varphi$  induces a natural map  $\bar{\varphi} : \text{Out } F_n \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ ,  $\text{Out } F_n$  also acts on  $H$  and  $H^*$ . In this paper, we calculate the twisted first homology groups of  $\text{Aut } F_n$  and  $\text{Out } F_n$  with coefficients in  $H$  and  $H^*$ . Let  $\det : GL(n, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$  be the determinant map. The groups  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n = \ker(\det \circ \varphi)$  and  $\text{Out}^+ F_n = \ker(\det \circ \bar{\varphi})$  are called the special automorphism group and the special outer automorphism group of  $F_n$  respectively. The following theorem is our main result.

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**Theorem 1.** For  $n \geq 2$ , we have:

(1) If  $\Gamma_n = \text{Aut } F_n$  or  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ ,

$$H_1(\Gamma_n, H) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 3, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 2 \text{ and } \Gamma_2 = \text{Aut } F_2, \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 2 \text{ and } \Gamma_2 = \text{Aut}^+ F_2, \end{cases}$$

$$H_1(\Gamma_n, H^*) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 2, 3. \end{cases}$$

(2) If  $\Omega_n = \text{Out } F_n$  or  $\text{Out}^+ F_n$ ,

$$H_1(\Omega_n, H) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 2, 3, \end{cases}$$

$$H_1(\Omega_n, H^*) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 3, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 2. \end{cases}$$

In Section 2, we introduce Gersten's finite presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ . We simplify his presentation using Titz transformations. We use it to calculate the first cohomology group of  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ .

In Section 5, we give some consequences of our results. We show that the generator of  $H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, H) = \mathbb{Z}$  is induced by the Magnus representation of  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ . This shows that the natural map  $M_{g,1} \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}^+ F_{2g}$  induces an isomorphism  $H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_{2g}, H) \rightarrow H^1(M_{g,1}, H)$  where  $M_{g,1}$  is the mapping class group of a surface of genus  $g$  with one boundary component.

## 2. A PRESENTATION FOR THE SPECIAL AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A FREE GROUP

In this section, we introduce Gersten's finite presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ . Let  $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$  be a free basis of  $F_n$  and let  $Y^{\pm 1} = \{y \mid y \text{ or } y^{-1} \in Y\}$ . For any  $a, b \in Y^{\pm 1}$  with  $a \neq b^{\pm 1}$ , define the Nielsen automorphism  $E_{ab}$  by the rule  $a \mapsto ab$ ,  $c \mapsto c$  if  $c \in Y^{\pm 1} \setminus \{a^{\pm 1}\}$  and let  $w_{ab} = E_{ba}E_{a^{-1}b}E_{b^{-1}a^{-1}}$ . The map  $w_{ab}$  induces a permutation  $\sigma$  of  $Y^{\pm 1}$   $a \mapsto b^{-1}$ ,  $b \mapsto a$ , called the monomial map determined by  $w_{ab}$ . Gersten [2] showed that  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  has a following presentation.

**Theorem 2.1** (Gersten [2]). For  $n \geq 3$ , a presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  is given by the generators  $E_{ab}$  and relations:

$$(R1): E_{ab}^{-1} = E_{ab^{-1}},$$

$$(R2): [E_{ab}, E_{cd}] = 1, \quad a \neq c, d^{\pm 1}, \quad b \neq c^{\pm 1},$$

$$(R3): [E_{ab}, E_{bc}] = E_{ac}, \quad a \neq c^{\pm 1},$$

$$(R4): w_{ab} = w_{a^{-1}b^{-1}}$$

$$(R5): w_{ab}^4 = 1.$$

Here  $[, ]$  denotes the commutator bracket:  $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$ .

**Remark 2.1.** Gersten [2] also showed that if  $n = 2$ , the group  $\text{Aut}^+ F_2$  has a presentation which is given by the generators  $E_{ab}$  subject to the relations (R1) – (R3), (R5) and

$$(R4)': w_{ab}^{-1} E_{cd} w_{ab} = E_{\sigma(c)\sigma(d)},$$

where  $\sigma$  is the monomial map determined by  $w_{ab}$ .

Using Titze transformations, we have the following presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  for  $n \geq 3$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** For  $n \geq 3$ , a presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  is given by the generators  $E_{y_i y_j}$  and  $E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}$  subject to the relations:

$$(R2-1): [E_{y_i y_j}, E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-2): [E_{y_i y_j}, E_{y_k y_j}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-3): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}, E_{y_k y_j}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-4): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}, E_{y_k^{-1} y_j}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-5): [E_{y_i y_j}, E_{y_i^{-1} y_k}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-6): [E_{y_i y_j}, E_{y_k y_l}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-7): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}, E_{y_k y_l}] = 1,$$

$$(R2-8): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_j}, E_{y_k^{-1} y_l}] = 1,$$

$$(R3-1): [E_{y_i y_k}, E_{y_k y_j}] = E_{y_i y_j},$$

$$(R3-2): [E_{y_i y_k^{-1}}, E_{y_k^{-1} y_j}] = E_{y_i y_j},$$

$$(R3-3): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_k}, E_{y_k y_j}] = E_{y_i^{-1} y_j},$$

$$(R3-4): [E_{y_i^{-1} y_k^{-1}}, E_{y_k^{-1} y_j}] = E_{y_i^{-1} y_j},$$

$$(R4-1): w_{y_i y_j} = w_{y_i^{-1} y_j^{-1}},$$

$$(R5-1): w_{y_i y_j}^4 = 1,$$

where  $E_{y_i y_j^{-1}}$  is understood to be  $E_{y_i y_j}^{-1}$ .

### 3. THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A FREE GROUP

Until Section 4, we assume  $n \geq 3$ . For any integer  $q \geq 2$ , let  $A_q = H \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})$  and  $A_q^* = H^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})$ . Let  $M = H, H^*, A_q$  or  $A_q^*$ . Using the presentation for  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  obtained by Theorem 2.2, we can calculate the twisted first cohomology groups of  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  as follows:

**Proposition 3.1.** *Let  $q \geq 2$  and  $e \geq 1$  be positive integers. For  $n \geq 3$ , we have*

$$H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, H) = \mathbb{Z},$$

$$H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, A_q) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } (q, 2) = 1, \\ \mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } q = 2^e. \end{cases}$$

**Proposition 3.2.** *Let  $q \geq 2$  and  $e \geq 1$  be positive integers. For  $n \geq 3$ , we have*

$$H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, H^*) = 0,$$

$$H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, A_q^*) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (q, 2) = 1, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } q = 2^e. \end{cases}$$

Observing the spectral sequence of the group extension

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Aut}^+ F_n \rightarrow \text{Aut } F_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\} \rightarrow 1,$$

we see that  $H^1(\text{Aut } F_n, M) \simeq H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, M)$  For  $M = H, H^*, A_q$  or  $A_q^*$ . Then, using the universal coefficient theorem, we obtain the twisted first homology groups of  $\text{Aut } F_n$ .

#### 4. THE OUTER AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A FREE GROUP

Let  $\text{Inn } F_n$  be the group of inner automorphisms of  $F_n$ . Observing the spectral sequence of the group extension

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Inn } F_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}^+ F_n \rightarrow \text{Out}^+ F_n \rightarrow 1,$$

we calculate the twisted first cohomology groups of  $\text{Out}^+ F_n$  as follows:

**Proposition 4.1.** *Let  $q \geq 2$  and  $e \geq 1$  be positive integers. For  $n \geq 3$ , we have*

$$H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_n, H) = 0, \quad H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_n, H^*) = 0.$$

**Proposition 4.2.** *Let  $q \geq 2$  and  $e \geq 1$  be positive integers. For  $n \geq 3$ , we have*

(1) *If  $n = 3$ ,*

$$H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_3, A_q) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (q, 2) = 1, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } q = 2^e, \end{cases}$$

$$H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_3, A_q^*) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (q, 2) = 1, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } q = 2^e. \end{cases}$$

(2) If  $n \geq 4$ ,

$$H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_n, A_q) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (q, n-1) = 1, \\ \mathbf{Z}/q\mathbf{Z} & \text{if } q \mid (n-1), \\ \mathbf{Z}/(n-1)\mathbf{Z} & \text{if } (n-1) \mid q, \end{cases}$$

$$H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_n, A_q^*) = 0.$$

Then, using the universal coefficient theorem, we obtain the twisted first homology groups of  $\text{Out}^+ F_n$ . Furthermore, observing the spectral sequence of the group extension

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Out}^+ F_n \rightarrow \text{Out } F_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\} \rightarrow 1,$$

we see that  $H^1(\text{Out } F_n, M) \simeq H^1(\text{Out}^+ F_n, M)$  For  $M = H, H^*, A_q$  or  $A_q^*$ . Then, using the universal coefficient theorem, we obtain the twisted first homology groups of  $\text{Out } F_n$ .

## 5. SOME CONSEQUENCES

we show that the generator of  $H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, H) = \mathbf{Z}$  is induced by the Magnus representation of  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$ . For any generator  $y_j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq n$ ) of  $F_n$ , let

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} : \mathbf{Z}[F_n] \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}[F_n]$$

be the Fox free derivatives. (See [1].) Let  $\bar{\cdot} : \mathbf{Z}[F_n] \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}[F_n]$  be the antiautomorphism induced from the map  $F_n \ni y \mapsto y^{-1} \in F_n$ . Then the Magnus representation  $r : \text{Aut}^+ F_n \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{Z}[F_n])$  of  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  is defined to be

$$r(\sigma) = \left( \frac{\partial \sigma(y_j)}{\partial y_i} \right)_{(i,j)}.$$

Let  $\sigma_* : \mathbf{Z}[F_n] \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}[F_n]$  be the automorphism of  $\mathbf{Z}[F_n]$  induced from  $\sigma$ . The map  $r$  satisfies

$$(1) \quad r(\sigma\tau) = r(\sigma) \cdot r(\tau)^\sigma.$$

Here  $r(\tau)^\sigma$  denotes the matrix obtained from  $r(\tau)$  by applying  $\sigma_*$  on each entry. (See [5].) Let  $a' : GL(n, \mathbf{Z}[F_n]) \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{Z}[H])$  be the homomorphism induced from the abelianizer  $a : F_n \rightarrow H$  and  $\det : GL(n, \mathbf{Z}[H]) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}[H]$  the determinant homomorphism. Then we put

$$f_M = \det \circ a' \circ r : \text{Aut}^+ F_n \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}[H].$$

Observing our results obtained in Section 3, we have

**Lemma 5.1.** *The map  $f_M$  is a crossed homomorphism from  $\text{Aut}^+ F_n$  to  $H$  and generates  $H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_n, H)$ .*

**Remark 5.1.** *We should remark that the same argument does not hold in the case  $H^1(\text{Aut } F_n, H)$ . In this case, the image of the crossed homomorphism  $f_M : \text{Aut } F_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[H]$  is not included in  $H$ .*

Morita [4] calculated  $H^1(M_{g,1}, H_1(\Sigma_{g,1}, \mathbb{Z})) = \mathbb{Z}$  and show that the generator of  $H^1(M_{g,1}, H_1(\Sigma_{g,1}, \mathbb{Z}))$  is also given by the Magnus representation of  $M_{g,1}$ . (See [5].) Hence we have

**Corollary 5.1.** *The natural map  $M_{g,1} \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}^+ F_{2g}$  induces an isomorphism*

$$\text{res} : H^1(\text{Aut}^+ F_{2g}, H) \rightarrow H^1(M_{g,1}, H_1(\Sigma_{g,1}, \mathbb{Z})).$$

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